

Implementation of Attendance Requirements for Minors to Maintain Their Driving Privilege

BACKGROUND

The Florida Legislature enacted requirements that schools report to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) the names, birthdates, sex, and social security numbers of minors who attain the age of 14 and accumulate 15 unexcused absences in a period of 90 calendar days. The legislation further provides that those minors who fail to satisfy attendance requirements will be ineligible for driving privilege.

Pursuant to Section 322.091, Florida Statutes, a minor is not eligible for driving privilege unless that minor

- is enrolled in public school, non-public school, or home education program and satisfies relevant attendance requirements, or
- has received a high school diploma, high school equivalency diploma, special diploma, or certificate of high school completion, or
- is enrolled in a study course in preparation for the Test of General Educational Development and satisfies relevant attendance requirements, or
- is enrolled in other educational activities approved by the district school board and satisfies relevant attendance requirements, or
- has been issued a certificate of exemption according to Section 232.06, Florida Statutes, or
- has received a hardship waiver, pursuant to Section 322.091, Florida Statutes

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Technical Assistance Paper is to provide technical assistance to school personnel who implement the attendance related proceedings and district technical staff who provide information to DHSMV.

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SCHOOL DISTRICT RESPONSIBILITIES

Notification to DHSMV—The principal or designee shall notify the district school board of those minors, attaining age 14 within the current school year, who accumulate 15 unexcused absences in a period of 90 calendar days. The school superintendent is then required to electronically transmit to DHSMV the names of these students, date of birth, sex, and social security number. The school district is also required to report all students who withdraw from school with a withdrawal code that is calculated in the dropout rate. (DHSMV will not process records of students who are less than 14 years of age.) Notification to DHSMV initiates one of two actions for each student reported to DHSMV. Licensed minors will have a Notice of Intent to Suspend posted to their driver record. Unlicensed minors will have an Education Non-Compliance entry posted to a record that is created. Licensed minors may lose their license unless they comply with the attendance requirements. Unlicensed minors may not apply for a license until relevant attendance requirements are satisfied.

Reinstatement of driving privilege—Satisfaction of relevant attendance requirements for reinstatement is contingent on the criteria to be used in conjunction with Section 322.091, Florida Statutes. In most cases, reinstatement will involve minors in high school, an adult basic education program, home education program, or private school.

School districts must electronically transmit a transaction code (code 5) to cancel out-of-compliance reports on students who are licensed and have satisfied attendance requirements or were reported in error. Electronic transmissions for cancellation must occur within 20 calendar days of issuance of Notice of Intent to Suspend.

The reinstatement form (Attachment 2) is required for students who satisfy relevant attendance requirements after 20 calendar days from the date of the notice. Students are also eligible for reinstatement if they have earned a high school or State of Florida diploma. The reinstatement form is also required to document the awarding of a diploma. For minors reported in error and for whom a correction has not been electronically transmitted within 20 calendar days, a letter from the school is required. The letter must be on school letterhead addressed to DHSMV and include the following: the principal or designee's signature, name of student, date of birth, social security number (if available), and a statement that the report on the minor was transmitted to the department in error.

An electronic mechanism is not in place for minors enrolled in an adult basic education program not under the authority of a school district. For reinstatement prior to an order of suspension posted to a minor's record, contact Donald Klein at (850) 488-3288 or 488-4579. The reinstatement form can be faxed to (850) 414-7453; however, it must include a legible school seal or have a notarized signature. After the order of suspension is posted to a minor's driver record, the reinstatement form can be presented to a local driver licenses office.

To reinstate the driving privilege of a minor who is enrolled and attending a home education program or private school, contact Donald Klein at (850) 488-3288 or 488-4579.

Hardship waiver hearings—School districts shall establish procedures to schedule hardship waiver hearings for minors who receive a Notice of Intent to Suspend. Unlicensed minors are not eligible for a hardship waiver hearing. A licensed minor or the parent or guardian of a minor has 15 calendar days after the date of receipt of the notice to request a hardship waiver hearing before the public school principal or the principal’s designee. Districts must notify DHSMV via electronic transmission of the request for waiver hearing within 24 hours of receiving the request. The hearing must be conducted within 30 calendar days of the request. The outcome of the hearing must be conveyed to DHSMV via electronic transmission within 24 hours after conducting the hearing. Any person denied a hardship may appeal the decision to the district school board. If the school board ultimately grants the hardship waiver, the school board shall notify DHSMV by electronic transmission.

The purpose of a hardship waiver hearing is to review the pending suspension of driving privilege. By approving a student’s request for a hardship waiver, the school district is providing the student an opportunity to maintain his or her driving privilege during the period of time it takes for the student to become compliant with the requirements of Section 322.091(1), Florida Statutes. Therefore, the public school principal’s designee or the designee of the governing body of a private school is encouraged to approve the waiver request with time-limited restrictions. For example, the school may approve a waiver based on the conditions set forth in Section 322.091(3)(b), Florida Statutes, for a specified period of time to allow the student time to attend 30 consecutive school days with no unexcused absences.

Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles Responsibilities

The DHSMV’s primary role is to function in a regulatory capacity. This entails creation of Notices of Intent to Suspend and Orders of Suspension and reinstatement of driving privilege for minors who comply with the attendance requirements. The Notice of Intent to Suspend is sent to all students reported by the school district to DHSMV for non-compliance with attendance requirements. The Notice will notify licensed minors of the intent to suspend driving privilege and unlicensed minors that the DHSMV will withhold eligibility and deny an application for a driver license until the student provides verification of compliance required for reinstatement.

District Technical Considerations—The attached format, Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV) Attendance Report, must be used to report the appropriate action to be taken with respect to a student’s record. The data set name, DHS.DRL.XXX.ATT, is to be used for transmitting data. The code XXX is a placeholder for a district name substitution found on page 19. To complete a transmission to Northwest Regional Data Center (NWRDC), use the Logon ID for your district (see page 20) and a password to be created with five to eight alpha characters. District data transmitted to NWRDC are retrieved and processed Monday through Friday by DHSMV.

SUM and ERR files are transmitted by DHSMV to NWRDC after processing. The data set names to be used for districts to retrieve these files are DHS.DRL.XXX.SUM and DHS.DRL.XXX.ERR, respectively. The code XXX is a district name substitution previously mentioned. If there are no errors in a district file processed by DHSMV, the ERR file will be empty. However, the entire ATT file from a district will be transmitted to their ERR file at NWRDC contingent on the following: 1) a district's ATT file was processed and retrieved from NWRDC again; 2) a district file does not contain an end of file (EOF) marker that includes the date and number of records transmitted; or 3) the number of records in the EOF marker differs from the number sent in the ATT file. The SUM file is transmitted when a district file contains one or more student records with an error. Re-submit those records when a correction is applicable.

The enclosed diagram on page 15 provides a flow chart representation of these procedures.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
Relative to School Attendance Requirements
for Minors to Maintain Their Driving Privilege**

ATTENDANCE AND REPORTING

1. How are “no shows” or students who did not enter (DNE) handled?

For those students who are expected to enroll at the beginning of the school year and who do not return to begin the year, the district must carry the student on the class rosters for up to a period of ten school days. If by then the student has not enrolled, the district must remove the student from the roll as of the first day of school by entering the withdrawal code DNE, recording the withdrawal date as of the first day of school. At this time, the school district must report the student to the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles (DHSMV).

2. Which students must be reported to DHSMV for non-compliance with attendance requirements?

- all students between the ages of 14 and 18 who accumulate 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days
- all students between the ages of 14 and 18 who have withdrawn from school with any withdrawal code that is calculated in the dropout rate (DNE, W05, W11, W13, W14, W15, W16, W17, W18, W19, W20, W21, W22, and W23)

3. Which students should *not* be reported to DHSMV?

Students who transfer to another school within the school district (W02), to another public school in or out of the state (W03), or to a non-public school in or out of the state (W04) *should not* be reported to DHSMV for non-compliance of attendance requirements.

4. Are expelled students affected?

Yes—the legislation intended that the non-reporting of an individual minor to DHSMV would represent their compliance with attendance requirements; therefore, expelled students must be reported as soon as they are officially withdrawn from school. However, a student may not be affected if he or she enrolls in another school or home education program and meets relevant attendance requirements.

5. Are days missed as a result of suspensions counted in the unexcused absences reported to DHSMV?

No—suspended students are still enrolled and their suspensions are an administrative function of the school and for the purposes of reporting to DHSMV are not considered unexcused.

6. Is the sixteen- or seventeen-year-old student who signs a declaration of intent to terminate school enrollment excluded from these provisions?

No—a 16- or 17-year-old student who withdraws from school is not excluded from being reported to DHSMV for sanction, because the statutes state, among other criteria for the driving privilege, that a minor is not eligible for the driving privilege if he or she is not enrolled in a public school, non-public school, or a home education program.

7. Is the 90 calendar day period a “rolling” period, and how often must the superintendent report student data to DHSMV?

The 90-calendar day period “rolls.” It is a block of time that changes daily. Districts should report a student as soon as he/she accumulates 15 unexcused absences within a 90-day time frame. For reporting purposes, districts must only report absences accumulated during the 180-day school year. This does not include summer school. School districts must transmit student data to DHSMV at least once a week. Districts must not wait until the end of the semester to report students who accumulate 15 unexcused absences within the 90-school day semester.

8. Should the district notify DHSMV when a student has improved attendance after his or her name has been submitted to DHSMV for having 15 unexcused absences in a 90-day calendar period?

The 15 unexcused absences in any given 90 calendar day period is a benchmark of attendance behavior deserving notification for DHSMV action. It then becomes the student’s responsibility, after notification from DHSMV of intent to suspend the driving privilege or withhold eligibility for licensure, to seek reinstatement if he or she can obtain written verification of 30 consecutive days of attendance without unexcused absences.

9. Which minors are affected by these provisions?

For the purpose of implementation of these proceedings, districts must report students starting with those who will turn 14 during the school year (July 1-June 30) and ending with those minors who have reached their 18th birthday. Students are eligible to be reported on their 14th birthday.

10. Are private schools and other systems not under the authority of a superintendent required to submit attendance data relative to the 15 days of unexcused absence in 90 calendar days to DHSMV?

No—however, for minors who received a Notice of Intent to Suspend/Withhold Eligibility for Licensure, private schools must provide the minor with a reinstatement form contingent on compliance with relevant attendance requirements.

11. Will the 15 days of unexcused absences in 90 calendar days be reported for students in adult programs?

No—adult program attendance procedures and requirements are so different it would be unrealistic to attempt such reporting. Those students who are in an adult program, which if adhered to could ultimately produce a high school diploma, are considered in compliance with attendance requirements relative to their driving privilege. If those students exit the program without attaining a high school diploma, their names should be forwarded to DHSMV via the school district's computer linkage to DHSMV, if possible.

12. What are the criteria to determine if a student satisfied relevant attendance requirements?

Satisfaction of relevant attendance requirements for reinstatement is contingent on the criteria to be used in conjunction with Section 322.091, Florida Statutes.

Public middle and high school students must attend school for 30 consecutive days with no unexcused absences. The count begins the first day after the last unexcused absence. If an unexcused absence occurs during the 30 day accumulation period, the count starts over. Excused absences are acceptable during the accumulation period; however, this extends the length of time to satisfy the 30 day criteria.

Adult Basic Education students must satisfy the relevant attendance requirements of the school district. The recommendation is six consecutive weeks of attendance with no unexcused absences.

13. How should dropouts be reported?

A student who has been assigned a withdrawal code designated as a dropout code should be reported to DHSMV on the first day after the student was withdrawn from school. Dropout codes for PK12 include DNE, W05, W11, W13, W14, W15, W16, W17, W18, W19, W20, W21, W22, and W23.

14. Is there a time limit for school districts to electronically transmit the transaction code to cancel the Notice of Intent to Suspend or for a student reported in error?

Yes—school districts have up to 20 calendar days from the Notice of Intent to Suspend to electronically transmit the transaction code for reporting a student in error or to cancel the Notice of Intent to Suspend for a student who is in compliance for reinstatement. After this 20 day timeframe, attempts to transmit the transaction code will be electronically transmitted back to the district in the SUM file as an error.

15. Is it possible for school districts to electronically transmit the transaction code to cancel an Education Non-Compliance entry posted to the driver record?

No—the transaction code for cancellation only applies to the Notice of Intent to Suspend. Education Non-Compliance is only a correspondence entry to the driver record for unlicensed minors reported to DHSMV as out-of-compliance with the attendance requirements. A school will not know whether or not the student reported is non-licensed until the SUM file is returned and reviewed. The school must supply the student with a letter to indicate an error was made. The letter must be on school letterhead addressed to the DHSMV and include the principal or designee's signature; the student's name, date of birth, and social security number (if available); and a statement that the notice and order was transmitted in error.

16. Is the Job Corp an acceptable educational program to satisfy attendance requirements?

Yes—Job Corp is a federally funded program under the U.S. Department of Labor that provides dropouts the opportunity to earn a high school diploma and gain training to help them become employable. There are several locations in Florida.

17. Should a student who transfers to another school be reported to DHSMV?

If the student has not accumulated 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days, the student must NOT be reported to DHSMV. Only students who have accumulated 15 unexcused absences within 90 calendar days and students who have withdrawn from school with a Dropout Code (DNE, W05, W11, W13, W14, W15, W16, W17, W18, W19, W20, W21, W22, or W23) must be reported to DHSMV.

HOME EDUCATION AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS

18. What happens if a student goes into a home education program?

On the transfer of the student into a home education program, he or she ceases, for the purpose of these provisions, to be the responsibility of the school district and is not reported by the school district.

19. When students transfer from a public school to a private school and receive Notice of Intent to Suspend/Withhold Eligibility for Licensure, what are the responsibilities of the public school?

If the student does not have an attendance problem and was reported in error, the student should provide verification of enrollment in private school, and the school district must electronically transmit a cancellation code for licensed minors. The transmission must be done within 20 days from the date of the notice. If the 20 days has expired, a letter from the public school is required. It must be on school letterhead and indicate the student's file was transmitted in error. The letter also applies to unlicensed minors who enrolled in private school and did not have an attendance problem in public school. Letters from public schools can be faxed to (850) 414-7453.

If the student was reported for attendance problems, the student must meet the 30-day attendance requirement at the private school. The private school will issue the reinstatement form for the student upon completion of the attendance requirement.

20. Who do I contact about issues involving private schools and home education programs?

Contact Donald Klein at (850) 488-3288 or 488-4579.

HARDSHIP WAIVERS

21. What are the guidelines to be used for approval of a hardship waiver?

Section 322.091(3)(b), Florida Statutes, states, "The public school principal, the principal's designee, or the designee of the governing body of a private school shall waive the requirements of subsection (1) for any minor under the school's jurisdiction for whom a personal or family hardship requires that the minor have a driver's license for his or her own, or his or her family's, employment or medical care."

A hardship for employment is based on verification of need. The factor to be considered is the extent a minor provides a substantive financial contribution for his or her livelihood or his or her family's needs, relevant to basic necessities of food and shelter, provided for the household in which he or she resides.

A hardship for medical care is based on the need for transportation for the minor or his or her immediate family members living in the same household to access required treatment. Consideration should be given to whether there are other licensed driver(s) residing in the household.

22. Which educational settings are required to conduct hardship waiver hearings?

Section 322.091(3) Florida Statutes, provides that a minor, or the parent or guardian of a minor has 15 calendar days after the date of receipt of the Notice of Intent to Suspend to request a hardship waiver hearing before the public school principal, the principal's designee, or the designee of the governing body of a private school for the purpose of reviewing the pending suspension of driving privilege. The districts must notify DHSMV (electronically) of the request for a waiver hearing within 24 hours of receiving the request. This includes adult education programs operated by the school district.

23. What are the procedures for students to request a hardship waiver?

Schools may wish to develop a procedure for students to request a hardship waiver which may include a written request or documentation of a phone call that includes the date and time of request. The principal or principal's designee must inform the school district of the request for a waiver hearing within 24 hours of receiving the request. A request for a waiver hearing cannot be denied. Criteria for determining whether or not the request is legitimate can be found in question number 21.

24. Can a request for a hardship waiver hearing be denied?

No—the public school principal, principal's designee, or the designee of the governing body of a private school must conduct the waiver hearing. In addition, the request for a hearing must be electronically transmitted if a request was made within the allotted timeframe.

25. What is the procedure for contacting DHSMV about requests for hardship waiver hearings?

All requests for hardship waiver hearings from school districts must be transmitted electronically. The department will not process written requests from school districts. For educational institutions for which an electronic process is not available, the department will accept written documentation. For these sites, contact Donald Klein at (850) 488-3288.

26. Is there a time limit for school districts to electronically transmit a request for hardship waiver hearing?

Yes—a minor or the parent or guardian of a minor has 15 calendar days after the date of receipt of the Notice of Intent to Suspend to request a hardship waiver hearing before the

public school principal, the principal's designee, or the designee of the governing body of a private school. Up to five calendar days are also allowed for receipt of the Notice of Intent to Suspend letter after mailing. After time has expired, attempts to transmit this type of request will be electronically transmitted back to the district in the SUM file as an error.

27. What actions transpire if, on appeal, a school board overturns a school's denial of a minor's request for a hardship waiver?

The school district will electronically transmit to DHSMV notice of the appeal's positive outcome and will provide the minor with written documentation of the appeal outcome containing a statement to the effect that the documentation is authorized to be presented to DHSMV for the purpose of obtaining a duplicate of the minor's driver's license at no cost for reinstatement.

28. A student has been reported by a school district to DHSMV. The student subsequently transfers to another school district. Who is responsible for conducting the hardship waiver hearing?

The first district no longer has a student record for the student and, therefore, cannot electronically transmit waiver information to DHSMV. The receiving district must accept responsibility for conducting the hearing and providing the information to DHSMV. It would be appropriate for the receiving district to confer with the sending district to determine the outcome of the hearing. The receiving district will not be able to electronically report the request or outcome to DHSMV. Therefore, the information must be faxed to Donald Klein within the required timelines.

29. How should hardship waiver requests be handled by educational institutions that do not have the capability to electronically transmit the data?

Contact Donald Klein, DHSMV at (850)488-3288 or Fax (850)414-7453.

VERIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE AND REINSTATEMENT

30. Who supplies the form that will be used in the license reinstatement process to verify that a minor has been in compliance for 30 school days?

The Form HSMV 72870 is provided with this technical assistance paper and must be used to verify student compliance with attendance requirements. School superintendents are responsible for dissemination of the form to all educational settings within the school district involved in the license reinstatement process. This form is not applicable for students reported in error.

General correspondence from schools to verify 30 days of attendance will not be processed by DHSMV to reinstate a minor's driving privilege.

31. How would a school respond in the event a minor's drivers license was suspended due to the school sending the minor's name in error to DHSMV?

The school must supply the student with a letter on school letterhead addressed to DHSMV and include the principal or designee's signature; the student's name, date of birth, and social security number (if available); and a statement that the minor's record was transmitted to the department in error. The drivers license will be reinstated at no cost to the student.

32. When can local drivers license offices reinstate a minor's driving privilege?

In order for local drivers license offices to reinstate, the Notice of Intent to Suspend and Suspension Order must appear on the driver record. The reinstatement form (HSMV 72870) can be presented to the local office to reinstate a minor's driving privilege. The form must include the school's seal or a notarized signature; otherwise, the form is unacceptable.

If a student was reported in error, the student must obtain a letter from the school to indicate an error was made. The Notice of Intent to Suspend and Suspension Order must appear on the driver record. The letter must be on school letterhead addressed to DHSMV and include the principal or designee's signature; the student's name, date of birth, and social security number (if available); and a statement that the notice and order were transmitted to the department in error. The letter is authorization for the department to reinstate the minor's driving privilege and issue a duplicate license at no cost.

33. Can a high school diploma, high school equivalence diploma, special diploma, or a certificate of high school completion be used for reinstatement of the driving privilege?

Yes—the school or educational institution must complete the reinstatement form for the student, verifying that the student was awarded a high school diploma, high school equivalency diploma, special diploma, or a certificate of high school completion.

34. Are registration forms for school enrollment sufficient for reinstatement of the driving privilege?

No—satisfaction of relevant attendance requirements is also required. Registration forms for school enrollment are not processed by DHSMV to reinstate a minor's driving privilege.

35. Are reinstatement forms accepted without a school seal or a notarized signature of an authorized school official?

The reinstatement must include a notarized signature of an authorized school official or have the school seal affixed. School seals must be legible when received via fax; otherwise, reinstatement forms are returned.

36. How is reinstatement handled for students who moved out-of-state or out of the United States?

Relevant attendance requirements referenced in statute still apply. Contact Donald Klein at (850) 488-3288 or 488-4579.

37. Can emancipation by virtue of becoming a parent satisfy enrollment and attendance requirements for reinstatement of the driving privilege?

A student who is a minor is not emancipated by virtue of becoming a parent. The student must comply with the compulsory school age attendance requirements; however, the student may qualify for a hardship waiver. Compulsory school attendance is related to the age and educational status of the student and whether or not the student is emancipated or considered an adult under Chapter 743 is not relevant.

38. If a student has less than 30 days of attendance with no unexcused absences at the time of his or her request for verification of compliance with attendance requirements, can these days count toward meeting the criteria, or is the starting point the date of the request?

The district must determine that the student was in compliance for 30 school days prior to the request for verification of compliance. The starting point for counting the days of compliance begins on the first day of attendance after the last unexcused absence. The student must be in attendance 30 consecutive school days with no unexcused absences in order for the school district to verify compliance for attendance requirements.

39. If a student receives the notice of intent to suspend the driving privilege at the end of a school year, can consecutive days of attendance with no unexcused absences be carried over to the next school year to satisfy attendance requirements for reinstatement?

Yes—the student must be in attendance 30 consecutive school days in order for the school district to verify compliance for attendance requirements. This may include consecutive days of attendance from the previous school year and the current school year.

40. Does attendance in summer school satisfy attendance requirements for reinstatement?

Yes—participation in summer school satisfies requirements for reinstatement if the district provides summer school, the student is eligible to participate, and the student meets relevant attendance requirements, which include 30 consecutive days of attendance with no unexcused absences.

- 41. If a minor withdraws or drops out of high school and enrolls in a GED program, when does the count begin for verification of compliance with the attendance requirements?**

With a change in the educational setting, it would be unrealistic to begin the count the first day after the last unexcused absence. Therefore, the count begins the first day of attendance in the new program or site.

- 42. If a minor is in a home education program and the curriculum is provided by a correspondence school, who is responsible for completing the reinstatement form to verify compliance with the relevant attendance requirements?**

Most correspondence schools are not recognized as private schools in the Florida Directory. Therefore, the parent must be responsible for verification of compliance.

- 43. What documents are required to reinstate minors enrolled in a home education program?**

Pursuant to Section 232.0201, Florida Statutes, regular attendance may be achieved by attendance in a home education program. The parent or guardian must notify the school district's home education contact of his or her intent to establish and maintain a home education program. When the parent wishes to submit the reinstatement form to verify compliance with relevant attendance requirements, he or she must also include documentation from the school district that the student is officially enrolled in a home education program. This documentation may be a letter on official school district letterhead, signed by the district home education contact documenting that the parent has officially registered the student for home education. This will also ensure that the appropriate withdrawal code is utilized and the student is no longer reported as a dropout.

- 44. What is a reasonable guideline for the number of consecutive days of attendance to satisfy relevant attendance requirements for educational settings not affected by the 30-day attendance requirement, such as adult education programs or vocational technical centers?**

It is appropriate to align the requirements for these alternative educational settings with the requirements for the students in K-12 programs. In order to do this, it is recommended that since 30 consecutive days of attendance equals six weeks in a regular K-12 program, six weeks be used for the alternative educational sites, which include adult educational programs.

- 45. When a student is enrolled in a school district's hospital/homebound program, who is responsible for completion of the reinstatement form?**

The hospital/homebound teacher should be able to verify enrollment and attendance and therefore, has the appropriate information to complete the reinstatement form. The student must satisfy the 30 consecutive days of attendance for reinstatement.

- 46. Can a local drivers license office issue a license to an unlicensed minor if the student has been reported to DHSMV for non-compliance with the attendance requirements?**

No—the student can only be issued a license after the reinstatement form or letter that the minor was reported in error has been completed by the school and presented to DHSMV.

- 47. When a student is enrolled at a high school and participates in an adult program at night, who is responsible for determining compliance with relevant attendance requirements?**

The site in which the student receives the majority of his or her educational program is responsible for determining compliance with relevant attendance requirements.

- 48. After a student is reported to DHSMV for non-compliance with relevant attendance requirements and subsequently becomes compliant and has driving privileges reinstated, when does the 90-calendar day period begin?**

The 90-day calendar day period begins the day after the school issued the reinstatement form.

- 49. Who in the school district is responsible for facilitating the reinstatement process for students enrolled in adult education or vocational programs?**

It is recommended that the Director of Adult Education be responsible for working with the school administrators to facilitate this process.

School Attendance and Drivers Licences for Minors: The Procedure

